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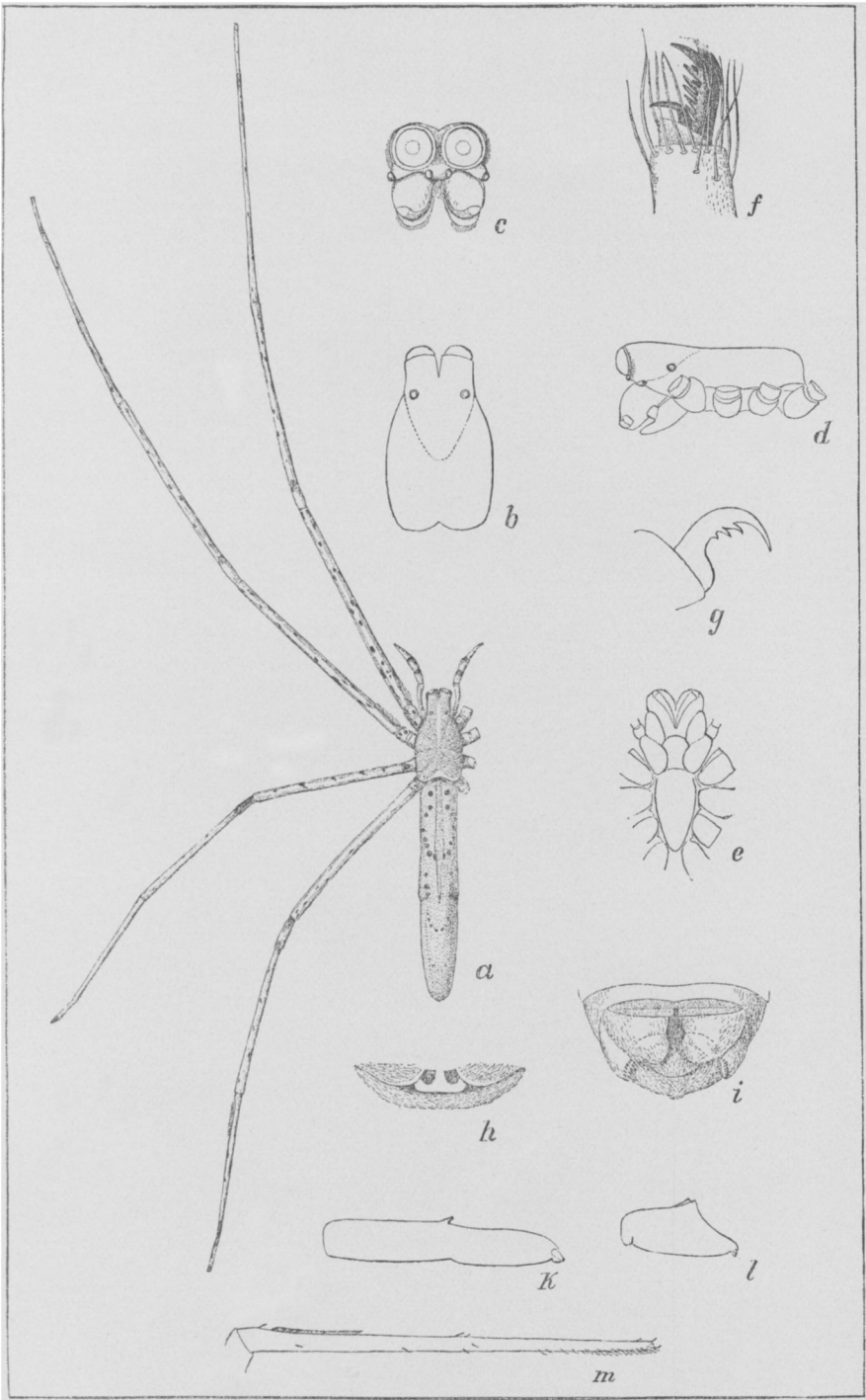
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Marx, aut. nat. del.

DINOPUS SPINOSUS MARX.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF SPIDER OF THE GENUS *DINOPIS* FROM  
THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES.

BY DR. GEO. MARX.

My collection of Araneæ of the U. S. contains, amongst other new and undescribed material, several specimens of a new species of the genus *Dinopis* Macleay, which were collected some years ago in Florida and Alabama; they rested in the collection undisturbed and undescribed, but now, in preparing my "Catalogue of the described Araneæ of temperate North America," I avail myself of the opportunity to add this peculiar and interesting spider to the list of the described Araneæ of our country.

Unfortunately the specimens were collected by friends who were not aware of the importance of the biology of this spider, for this alone would guide us in placing the family Dinopidae in its correct natural position in regard to the affinity and relationship with other families. This family has been assigned from time to time to different places, viz., near the Attidæ, the Lycosidæ, the Uloboridæ, etc., according to the respective view of the different authors. Since Doleschall, however (in Vol. V. of Acta. Scient. Indoneerland.), has stated of his *Dinopis Kollarii* that it builds between the trees a free, irregular and wide-meshed web, in the center of which it stands with the two pair of front legs stretched out forwardly, it has been argued of late that the Dinopidæ might be placed near the Agalenidæ.

The late Dr. W. S. Barnard, who collected one specimen of this species in 1880 in Alabama, stated to me then, that he had caught it on a large horizontal web, which resembled very much that of *Agalena*, but he could not find a tubular retreat attached to the web, as is the case with *Agalena*. This statement was made, however, from recollection only, but it corresponds with Doleschall's description and I therefore feel myself safe to place the Dinopidæ near the Agalenidæ.

***Dinopis spinosus* n. sp.**

Cephalothorax ochreous-testaceous with a lighter colored longitudinal median stripe over the cephalic part which appears again on the posterior region of the thoracic part and lines the posterior margin; the dorsal surface is sparsely provided with very little black and blunt spines which are distributed in irregular rows;

the large posterior median eyes are surrounded by a fringe of long reddish-brown hair. The mandibles are yellow-testaceous with a dark grayish oblique mottled band and with long reddish-brown dense pubescence at their inner margin, while a few little black, blunt spines are irregularly scattered over the front surface. Maxillæ and labium of the same color, the latter having the central region lighter colored. Sternum more brownish-yellow with a very light yellowish longitudinal band over median region. Abdomen greenish-yellow with a very narrow and long longitudinal lancet-shaped spot of a more brownish color; four or five transverse semi-circular (procured) rows of little, black and blunt spines which are placed upon round black spots. Underside with a dark grayish, longitudinal narrow band which is lined outside by a narrow whitish stripe. Legs and palpi greenish-yellow with a few irregular small black spines and black spots, distal ends of each joint somewhat darker.

Cephalothorax elongate and flat, very nearly twice as long as its broadest width which is between legs II and III and from which it gradually and slightly attenuates posteriorly; cephalic part one-half as wide as thoracic with parallel lateral sides and rather distinctly separated from it by a shallow impression. Clypeus between the P. M. eyes slightly cleft.

Anterior *Eye* row nearly straight, the A. M. eyes standing a trifle higher, and on the sides of a common tubercle, about twice their diameter apart and double as far from the A. L. eyes which are larger than the A. M. and directed out and downwards. The eyes of the 2nd row (the P. M. Eyes) are very large and stand close together; the eyes of the 3rd row (P. L.) are placed close to the lateral border, and the base of the pars cephalica; they are of the same size as the A. L. E.

*Mandibles* a little longer than the length of the clypeus directed more forward than downward, dilated in the middle region, and diverging.

*Maxillæ* parallel, constricted in the middle, where the palpi are inserted, the upper part with rounded borders, labium a little longer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the maxillæ with broader base slightly attenuating and with a broadened and rounded tip.

*Sternum* long, narrow-triangular, flat.

*Abdomen* cylindrical, nearly 6 times longer than broad, narrower than cephalothorax and truncate in front, in the middle region

broadened and elevated by two separate blunt projections which are surmounted by a blunt, rather prominent spine. In youth the abdomen is much higher in the middle region. See Plate XI, fig. *b*.

The inferior *spinnerets* much thicker than the superior, two jointed with the second joint much shorter than the first. Cribellum broad, nearly the width of the abdomen, divided in the middle.

*Palpi* with prominently thickened patellar and tibial joints and a curved claw, that is provided with three teeth.

Legs long, slender with short close pubescence and few scattered short spines; the base of femur I and II at the inner side suddenly compressed and in that compression a brush of long hair Calamistrum  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the length of metatarsus IV. 1. 2. 4. 3.

*Cephalothorax* long 5mm. abdomen 11mm.

Femur I	12mm.	Patella 1.5	Tibia 10.4	Metatarsus 12	Tarsus 2.5	total 38.4
Femur II	11mm.	Patella 1.5	Tibia 9.6	Metatarsus 10	Tarsus 2.2	total 34.3
Femur III	9mm.	Patella 1.3	Tibia 6.2	Metatarsus 6.4	Tarsus 1.2	total 24.1
Femur IV	9.5mm.	Patella 1.5	Tibia 8.5	Metatarsus 8.	Tarsus 1.4	total 28.9

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- Fig. a. *Dinopis spinosus* Marx, enlarged.
- Fig. b. Cephalothorax from above.
- Fig. c. Cephalothorax from front.
- Fig. d. Cephalothorax from the side.
- Fig. e. Cephalothorax from below.
- Fig. f. Tarsal claws of 1st leg.
- Fig. g. Palpal claws.
- Fig. h. Epigynum.
- Fig. i. Spinnerets with cribellum.
- Fig. k. Abdomen of adult from the side.
- Fig. l. Abdomen of young from the side.
- Fig. m. Metatarsus IV with calamistrum.